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necessarily considered in a study of immigration, yet for what purpose one should be interested in immigration other than to answer them and their like is a bit puzzling.

Trade Morals: Their Origin, Growth, and Province. By EDWARD D.

PAGE. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1914. 8vo, pp. xvii+287. \$1.50 net.

This book originated in a course of lectures the object of which was to show the growth of trade morals from social and mental conditions forming the environment of business men. It takes for granted an undergraduate knowledge of the natural and social sciences, and is meant for students who are to come in contact with the problems of trade morals in business.

Mr. Page traces the growth of trade morals through the evolution of society from the earliest folk-group to our modern intricate structure. He shows their development through the evolution of conduct, first natural, then nurtural, through the evolution of social morals or the right or wrong conduct toward the group, through the growth of the humanistic habits of compassion for the misfortunes of others, through the will which chooses between the conduct-impulses which are in conflict, to the economic impulses which are concerned with individual welfare and in connection with which business arises.

Everywhere is the social-economic character of this development emphasized, rather than the economic-social. The importance of folk-customs and folk-morals in the development of transportation, commerce, manufacturing, etc., is second only to environmental influences.

The conclusion to which we are led is that economic impulses must be adjusted to moral impulses by the subordination of immediate profits to prevailing folk-customs and humanistics. This is true because trade morals, good faith, good credit, and the fulfilment of obligations in contracts, which are demanded by folk-custom are at the same time necessary to business stability.

Die Lohnbewegungen der Gewerkschaftsdemokratie. By DR. ADOLF

WEBER. Bonn: A. Marcus u. E. Weber, 1914. 12mo, pp. 71. M. 2.

This interesting little book was written to answer some criticism reviewers had directed against the author's earlier book, *Der Kampf zwischen Kapital und Arbeit*. Although the book is small, it contains much material that is of importance to those interested in the labor problem. The writer examines in particular the influence of wage movements of labor organizations in Germany over the material interests of the entire body of workers. He takes special pains to state his attitude with reference to labor unions, the apparent successes of unions, and the changes of tactics which were responsible for them.